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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

Republican Editorial Association, The annual meeting of the Republican Editorial Association of Indiana will be held on Friday. Feb. 24, at the Denison Hotel parlors, Indianapolis. Officers will be elected and other busi-

ness will be transacted. By order of the executive committee. R. A. BROWN, President.

THE McHugh municipal bill does not apply to towns. It affects only "cities incorporated under the general laws."

THE McLeod railroad scheme went to pieces because, while attempting to control \$200,000,000 worth of property, it could not pay a demand note of \$200,000. It was all sail and no ship.

THE thousands of decent and fairminded men in Indiana who vote the Democratic ticket can but be ashamed of their party when its Representatives in the Assembly declare, in effect, that a fair count cannot be had in a caucus of sixty members.

THE Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for the world's fair should not fail of passage to-day. It is a matter affecting every material interest in Indiana, and the Legislature will disappoint the controlling element in both parties if it fails to make the appropriation.

THE House should deal intelligently with the Terre Haute Normal School, because it is one of the great plants in the State which give the public schools of Indiana three or four hundred trained teachers each year. To interfere with its prosperity by refusing liberal support is practically making war upon the public school system of the State.

THE United States Senate honored itself, yesterday, by giving respectful attention to the reading of Washington's farewell address by Senator Manderson, President of the Senate pro tem. I would be well if a paper so full of lofty patriotism and disinterested devotion to the public welfare could be read on each recurring anniversary of the author's birthday in every legislative body in the land.

EASTERN papers very generally are shedding no tears over the overthrow of the McLeod conspiracy to seize the anthracite coal region and the roads carrying coal to the chief markets. From the time that the Reading and the coal combine was made until the present the price of anthracite coal has been advanced month after month. The switch. men's strike in Buffalo last summer. which cost New York and that city so much money to pay the militia, was due in a large measure to McLeod's arbitrary course in refusing to give the men a hearing upon what they held to be a grievance. He sneered at the protests of people against the putting up of the price of coal and generally assumed the role of an autocrat.

THE Sentinel is to-day, as it has been at all times, heartily in favor of restoring the appointing power to the executive, and leaving it with him permanently. It would be to the interest of good government, as we believe, to give the appointing

power to the Governor. These declarations from an editorial in yesterday's Sentinel must be taken with the usual qualification that Republicans must not assist in doing this right thing. The Sentinel is in favor of reform provided it is exclusively Democratic reform, but it is not in favor of any reform that Republicans help to bring about. It admits that "it would be to the interest of good government to give the appointing power to the Governor," but insists that it should not be done as long as a majority of the Democratic members of the House oppose it. This places caucus rule above

good government.

House Bill 356, the Ader bill concerning building and loan fund associations. seems cunningly devised to cripple the home associations and to discriminate in favor of foreign associations doing business in this State. In fact, it does not touch the latter at all while it imposes oppressive taxes on the home associations. It has been represented that the bill would only tax paid-up stock. This is not true. It provides for taxing all the stock of such associations, whether been listed and assessed the taxes are to be paid by the secretary of the association, thus depriving the owner of the is double taxation, since all the money paid into building associations is immediately loaned out again and goes into buildings which are taxed in that form. for this bill shows how they regard it. greater part of the building and loan | rogative of this office. It ought not

is opposed to the business itself. That it would cripple the companies and greatly impede their operations admits of no doubt.

THE NECESSITY OF ELECTION WATCHERS

EMPHASIZED. Tuesday, after the regular session of the Legislature, the Democratic members of the House held a caucus. Nearly every Democratic member was present. It cannot be said that the recognized leaders were there, because no half dozen Democrats in the House recognize any one as a leader. It may be added that at least forty would-be leaders were among the sixty members present. After the usual preliminaries, during which both sides counted noses and concluded that each had a majority, a motion was made that the Democratic members support the measure known as the "patronage" bill. A division was called for, not of patronage, because not a member would have voted for a division of that if he were sure of any for himself, but a division of the caucus on the question of supporting the patronage bill. Tellers were appointed, one from each side, as in legislative bodies. The Journal is not informed whether or not the tellers stood opposite each other while the members passed between to be counted. first those favoring the measure, then those opposed, as is the congressional custom. No count can be made more accurate than such a count by tellers. In the national House a case is not on record where tellers have disagreed as to a vote. But, by whatever method the tellers made the count in the House caucus, they did not agree, or, at least, teller Cullop made a report which teller Harkins would not verify. Thereupon one element declared that Cullop had not made a fair count while the other side declared that he had. The outcome was that the caucus broke up because of alleged fraud in a count, after bandying to and fro such epithets as "frauds" and "knaves."

If any argument or experience could convince those Democrats in the Legislature who are fighting the proposition to have outside watchers present to witness voting and counting at elections, this incident of the patronage caucus should silence them. If these Democrats who are assumed to impersonate the intelligence and the integrity of the party in Indiana cannot make a straight count of sixty of themselves, it is time to ask: "Where are we at?" If those who bear the ark and the shekinah, so to speak, of the Indiana Democracy will attempt to cheat each other in a count by tellers, what will they not do with a box full of ballots? If such men have not the intelligence to count sixty persons correctly, how can the rank and file of the party be expected to count two hundred votes, more or less disfigured by the regulation ink stamp of the present election law? Not only should the pending bill for watchers at the polls be passed, but, in the interest of good morals in elections, a section should be added declaring that the result of no Democratic legislative caucus or general Democratic primary shall be valid unless watchers and counters selected from the other parties are present to see that one Democratic faction, either through incapacity to count or from a purpose to win, shall not deprive the other of its rights, the chief of which is to grab after all the patronage in sight or that tax-eating rapacity can de-

THE GOVERNOR AND THE APPOINTING POWER

The Sentinel makes a final and almost a frantic appeal to the Governor to come to the rescue of the Democratic party. After scoring Messrs. Cullop, Hench "and their scurvy gang of bolters and traitors" for their course in regard to the patronage bill, it calls on the Governor to repudiate them and their acts and thereby restore harmony to the now discordant party. It says:

In the existing situation there is one man, and one man only, who can save the Democratic party of Indiana from the point of disruption. That man is Governor Matthews. He owes it to himself, he owes it to the party which has beaped honors upon him, to disavow and utterly repudiate the course of the disorganizers and traitors who, claiming to be his special friends and supporters, are disgracing themselves, discrediting him and doing their party infinite damage. We appeal to Governor Matthews, to his Democracy and his patriotism in this crisis. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by calling a halt upon the mad career of the political guerrillas who seem bent on wrecking

the Democratic party. This practically admits that the Democratic organization in this State is based on spoils, and that a division of its members in one branch of the Legislature, on a question of patronage, means a rupture of the party. The Journal has no great amount of love or respect for the Democratic party, but it can hardly bring itself to believe that a party which casts nearly half the votes in the State will go into political bankruptcy if the appointing power to a few offices is transferred from the Legislature back to the Governor, where it properly belongs. We have had rather too much evidence of the vitality and toughness of the Democratic party to believe that it can be

killed by a little thing like that. The appeal to Governor Matthews to save the party by repudiating the acts of "the political guerrillas who," as the Sentinel says, "seem bent on wrecking it," is an appeal to him to stultify himself by deserting his friends in both branches of the Legislature, and by deserting a principle which they and he believe to be right. To do either of these things would place an ineffaceable paid up or not. 'After the stock has stigma upon the Governor, and to do them both would kill him politically beyond all hope of redemption. The people admire a man who stands by his stock of the opportunity of deducting | principles and his friends. The Journal from this asset any indebtedness he may | is not acquainted with Governor Mathave in another direction. Moreover, it | thews's motives in urging the restoration of the appointing power to the gubernatorial office, though it has no reason to doubt that they are disinterested and honorable. The Governor has The fact that the foreign associations said, in a published interview, doing business in this State are working | that "the contention on my part relates simply to a principle and to It is distinctly opposed to the home com- a right that belongs to my office." panies, and as they represent by far the | Again, "The appointing power is a pre-

put here to stay." Assuming the Governor to be frank in this statement, it is evident that he favors the movement to restore the appointing power to the Governor as a matter of principle, not as a mere personal matter. Whether the movement originated with him or with Democrats in the Legislature who thought as he did in regard to it the Journal does not know, and it is not important to inquire. It is enough that he has favored it from the beginning, and has encouraged his friends in the Legislature to go on with it. In view of these facts, the Journal does not hesitate to say that it would be base, cowardly and suicidal for the Governor now to turn his back on the principle for which he has been contending and to desert the friends who have made so good a fight for it in the Legislature. And why is he urged to do this? Because, forsooth, some Republicans have joined with the Democrats in overcoming the opposition to what the Governor believes and everybody admits ought to be done. In other words, he is asked to make a public recantation of all he has said and done in this matter, to stultify himself and desert his friends, and to virtually declare that right becomes wrong when supported by Republicans. The Sentinel insults the Governor by such a proposal. He might well reply, in the words of Hazael, "Is thy servant a dog that he

should do this great thing?"

The Governor is asked to do this publie act of humiliation in order, as the Sentinel says, to save the party. It asserts that his present attitude is one of opposition to the party, and in proof of this it cites the action of the House caucus. There is nothing in this to alarm the Governor. The House caucas does not represent the Democratic strength in the Legislature, much less the sentiment of the party throughout the State. The Democratic sentiment of the Legislature, as represented by the two houses, is with the Governor. Every Democrat in the Senate-thirty-five-voted for the McLean bill, and half the votes in the House caucus of Tuesday night were in favor of it. It is evident, therefore, that in a joint Democratic caucus of the two houses the Governor would have a decided majority. A portion of the Democrats in the House are trying to overrule the Senate in this matter, as well as to coerce the Governor. It is a case of the tail trying to wag the dog. Out of ninety-eight Democrats in both branches of the Legislature less than thirty members of the House claim to represent the party and to have the right of dictating its policy in a matter in which public sentiment is strongly against them. They were beaten yesterday and the bill restoring to the Governor the appointing power was passed. The Governor is not likely to veto it, and the Sentinel's appeal will go for naught.

It is a singular and painful coincidence that just as the Republicans of Ohio were beginning to speak of the renomination of Governor McKinley as an assured fact he should be overtaken by a financial disaster that may compel him to abandon politics. The Cincinnati

Tribune, a few days ago, said: The tariff issue must, necessarily, enter largely into the Ohio campaign this year, and the logic of the situation will compel the renomination of Governor McKinley, not only because he is entitled to it under party precedents, but because he is the best representative of the policy of protection in this or any other State, and is regarded all over the world as the champion of that policy. In fact, the renomination of Gov. McKinley is already made in the public

No doubt this expresses the almost universal feeling among Republicans, but if the wreck of his fortune is as complete as circumstances indicate, he may be compelled to quit politics for something more lucrative. It is proverbial that there is no money in politics. Not only that, but a man without means is so handicapped in politics that he can hardly hope to get any satisfaction out of it. Governor McKinley has an invalid wife whose fortune is swept away with his, and he may feel as if he ought, to devote the rest of his working days to laying up something for old age. The permanent retirement of such a man from politics would be a public calamity, and it is to be hoped that some way may be found to prevent it.

ONE of the leaders of the labor unions is reported as speaking as follows of the proposition to raise \$75,000 by city taxation for the encampment:

As far as the tax is concerned every workingman will more than earn extra what the light tax will amount to. It is a fair way of raising the money, and to fail to do so would imperil the good name of the city. That is a practical view to take of it. Twice \$75,900 will be expended in the city during the preparation for and the holding of the encampment for labor, services and materials chiefly the product of Indianapolis labor, which would not be expended if it was not held in

THE police who arrested Miss Hollingsworth and kept her in the stationhouse over night committed an outrage for which there was no excuse. The young woman. who is nineteen years old, left school because it was not agreeable to her; and because her father did not offer her a happy home she came to Indianapolis and quietly obtained employment as a domestic in a respectable family. She may have done an unwise thing, but it was not a criminal act. Her uncle, and not her father, is, it appears, her legal guardian, and the latter has no authority to compel her return; he has certainly no right to order her arrest, and the police had no shadow of skense for complying with his illegal demands. There is question as to the extent of a parent's authority over a daughter past eighteen. but no one, save the Indianapolis police, will try to maintain that it includes power to treat her as a legal criminal for the fault of disobedience.

In the death of Dr. Charles E. Wright the medical profession loses a physician of more than ordinary skill in several specialties, and the community a man whose life was strongly marked by integrity of action and unselfishness of purpose. There are scores of persons in Indianapolis, besides the dead man's relatives, to whom his untimely demise will prove a personal sorrow.

MRS. MARY LEASE, the Kansas Populist leader, has been making some remarks of a censorious and objurgatory character. She

Yes, I see Hoke Smith has been rewarded by Cleveland for his dirty work against the People's

fund business throughout the State, it only to be put here, but it ought to be party in the South. It was the same Hoke Smith who had a man following General Weaver and myself in the campaign when the eggs were thrown at us. The methods pursued by this "brilliant" young blackguard stamped him as a man utterly devoid of all elements of decency, and yet he is just the man for "Reformer" Cleve-land to call into his private Cabinet. I suppose that he will find a congenial friend in Judge Gresham, whose conduct during the Omaha con-vention showed clearly that he wanted to wreck the party in the North. He has his reward, the same as Hoke Smith; they will make good chums.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

In an article in the Social Economist, General Draper, of Massachusetts, a prominent manufacturer, points out the fact that twenty-four of every sixty-five manufacturing corporations in Boston which paid dividends during the past decade experienced an actual loss during the whole period, while forty-one paid an annual dividend of 4.88 per cent., which is an answer to the charge that manufacturers have been making large profits year after year. Forty corporations paid last year for labor, exclusive of superintendence and book-keeping, \$16,672,426, while the dividends on stock aggregated only \$2,672,426. That is, an increase of wages 14 per cent. would have wiped out all the profits received by the owners of the plant.

THE complete report of the eleventh census will probably make twenty-five quarto volumes of about one thousand pages each. A bill just passed by Congress requires the volumes to be distributed through the Secretary of the Interior, each Senator to designate a list of thirty libraries, public institutions, newspapers or individuals, and each Representative to designate fifteen who shall receive full sets of the report. This is probably as fair a way to distribute the reports as could be devised, as the plac-ing of them in collegiate and public libraries will bring them within the reach of a great number of persons. This manner of distribution relates only to the complete sets of the report. A large number of the volumes, containing a digest of the statistics, will be published, and these will be sent to individuals.

THE question of Sunday opening of the World's Exposition is settled, as far the House committee to report the Houk bill. Tue discussion in the committee showed a majority opposed to Sunday opening, and, without the formality of a vote, the proposition to repeal the closing law was practically laid on the table. The local managers of the fair accept this as a finality and say they will make no further efforts to have the closing act repealed. President Higinbotham says the fair and the grounds will be closed, and that not in a perfunctory way, but against all classes and all comers. He regards the action of Congress as a serious mistake. "It de-prives the world," he says, "of almost one month of the six that the exposition will be in operation and therefore reduces its educational advantages just that much. This loss, unfortunately, falls heaviest on those least able to stand it-the people who will have few opportunities to see the fair." It is estimated that Sunday closing will reduce the revenues of the fair probably \$6,000,000, besides adding greatly to immorality and crime in Chicago on that

THE Rev. Frederick H. Wines, special agent of the Census Office and a wellknown authority in prison statistics, has just completed a report on the nativity and parentage of prisoners and paupers in the United States, which throws some light upon the relations which our foreign-born population bears to pauperism and crime. From this report it appears that of 82,323 persons confined in State prisons, 57,310 are of pure white blood, while the rest are negroes, Chinese, Japanese and Indians. Of the 114,6:0 parents of the white prisoners, 45,732 were native, 60,153 were foreignborn, and the birthplaces of 8,735 were reported as unknown. Om tting the unknown the native elemen' furnishes 43.19 per cent. of the prisoners, and the foreign element 56.81 per cent. The total number of white persons in almshouses was 70,045, and the number of their parents 133, 156, of whom 45,215 were native, 63,587 were foreign-born, and 24,054 were of unknown nativity. Omitting the last named, 41.56 per cent. of the paupers were of native and 58.44 per cent. of foreign extraction. From these figures it appears that more than half of our prisoners and paupers are of foreign birth or parentage. Our foreignborn population does not bear nearly that proportion to the entire population of the country.

SHORT BUT BUSY SESSION.

Additional Streets to Be Sprinkled-Many Local Sewer Improvements.

The Board of Public Works had an hour's session yesterday morning. The city engineer was ordered to prepare papers for graveling the roadway and sidewalks of Twentysecond street, from Meridian street to Mississippi street. The court has recently decided that the established width of this street is fifty feet. This controversy having been settled, the board is free to go ahead with the improvement of this street. Attorney Spencer petitioned for the building of a local sewer in Walnut street, between Alabama and New Jersey streets, and in Tremont street, between Walnut street and St. Clair street. The engineer was instructed to prepare papers for a sewer to accommodate these streets. roadway of Walnut street, from Alabama

A petition was filed for asphalting the street to New Jersey street. This improvement will not be made nutil the street is provided with a sewer. The engineer was instructed to submit papers to the board for brick sidewalk on the east side of Arch. er street, from St. Clair, to John streets. A local sewer was ordered by the board in McCarty street, from East street to Virginia avenue. This was petitioned for by

interested property-owners. The following additional streets will be sprinkled by the board during the season of 1893: Wilkins street, J., M. & I. tracks to West; Dillon street, Harrison to Meek; Ellen street, North to Indiana avenue: Spring street, Market to St. Clair; Randolph street, Koller to Michigan; Merrill street, West to Kentucky avenue; Kentucky avenue, Missouri to Merrill; Ray street, West to Dakota; Chadwick street, Ray to Wilkins, and Olive street, English avenue to Hoyt avenue.

WRECK AT CASTLETON.

Local Lake Erie Freight Ran Into an Open Switch and a Panhandle Freight.

A collision of the local Lake Erie freight train and a Panhandle freight train ocourred last night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, at Castleton, a point ten miles from this city. There was no one injured, as far as could be learned, the engineers and firemen jumping in time. The local freight ran into the switch on which the Panhandle was standing, and the locomotives came together with a crash. The speed, however, was materially slackened by the time of contact, and the engines, while damaged. were said not to be disabled. Both, with a number of cars, were thrown off the track, which was not cleared until nearly 11 o'clock. The Lake Erie & Western passenger train, which leaves the Union Station about 7 o'clock, was halted by the news at the Massachusetts-avenue Depot. The tickets had been collected, but with an uncertain prospect of proceeding on their journey, many of the passengers left the train, and returned down town on the elec-

Several practice games of indoor baseball were played at the Hendricks Club Hall, last night, by the members of the league, It is the intention to give a public game in the near future, at Tominson Hall, so that the people may become acquainted with the sport, which has proved to be a most

Indoor Baseball.

fascinating one. When Will Tammany Ratify? Toledo Blade.

As yet Tammany Hall has not fixed a date for a jollification over the election of Judge Gresham for Mr. Cleveland's premier.

OLD GLORY NOW AT HER PEAK

First Ship of the Only American Transatlantic Line Declared in Commission.

Unique Ceremony on Board the Steamer New York in the Harbor of Gotham, at Which President Harrison Officiated.

The Stars and Stripes Unfurled to the Snow and Mist-Laden Breeze.

Salptes Fired by the Cruiser Chicago and the Guns at the Brooklyn Navy Yard-Banquet in Honor of the Occasion.

New York. Feb. 22.-The ceremony of raising the flag on the steamship New York, formerly City of New York, which was arranged for poon to-day, was marred by the inclement weather, but, according to the determination of the officers of the company, there was to be no postponement of the exercises till another day. The beginning of the ceremonies was made late by the delay of the presidential party. owing to the storm and the ccident to another train at Philadelphia. The first section of the party, without the President, arrived in Jersey City at 1:35. The President's party arrived at 2 o'clock, and the party proceeded to the boat. Everything was in readiness by 12

o'clock, the New York having taken up the the position about five nundred feet off pier A. North river, near the Battery, at 11 o'clock, the United States cruiser Chicago being there also, prepared to fire a salute at the raising of the flag. as Congress is concerned, by the refusal of | The guests invited to be present on the ship were transferred from pier 43, North river, this city, and from Jersey City, all but the Washington party being on board before 1 o'clock. A crowd of about 600 persons assembled on the Battery to watch the spectacle, but many of them went away before the ceremonies began, owing to the delay. All along the river from the pier of the American Line, at the foot of Christopher street, to the barge office, the docks and vessels in them were gaily decorated, particularly on this side of the river. All the big transatlantic liners that happened to be in port were flying flags at every peak, and long lines of streamers were stretched from mast to mast. The Amercan Line dock was especially gay with bunting, but the New York had no flags at all. They were all ready to be pulled up when President Harrison raised the Amer-

The New York, with her full crew on board, steamed away from her dock at 10:15 o'clock, for the proposed anchorage off the Battery. She was greeted with whistles from all sorts of steam craft as she went down the river. Soon after the New York got under way, with only her crew on board, the Howard Carroll took her piace in the New York embarked on her. The Howard Carroll started away with over five hundred guests on board, at 11:45 o'clock. The Sam Sloan transferred belated put aboad the New York, where they awaited the arrival of the presidential party. The New York was surrounded by many tuge and the excursion boats that had brought the visitors. On the New York two battalions of the naval reserve, one from New York and the other from Philadelphia, were on duty, and a guard was drawn up on deck, waiting for the presidential party. The New York looked spick and span. The fittings had been cleaned and polished till they shone like mirrors, and all the linea and silver on the tables glistened brightly. ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON PARTY.

The Washington party on the section of the presidential train which collided with a train near Philadelphia arrived in Jersey City at 1:85 P. M. Among them were Representatives Payne, Buchanan, Hemphill, Stump, Senator Washburne and Mr. Frank Hatton. There was quite a crowd in the Pennsylvania depot when the President's train at last drew in. Superintendent Jackson, of the Pennsylvania, entertained the most notable of those who were there in a private car till the President's train was due. Amongst those who were there were Secretary Elkins, who came to the city last night, and thirty men from the New York and Philadelphia naval reserves. United States Marshal Jacobus was also in the party. As the President's train ran into the station the naval reserve drew up in line on either side the way and a squad of Jersey pulice made an effectual ef- | Special to the Indianapolis Journa fort to keep the crowd back. The Fresident walked down the platform leaning on the arm of Mayor Gilroy. Secretaries Elkins, Wanamaker and Rusk and Gen. J. A. Dumont followed immediately after and with the rest of the party were hurried on board the Sam Sloan, which lay at the Adams Express Company's freight pier, and almost immediately after steamed off for the

The news of the arrival of the presidential party was conveyed to the cruiser Chicago by a special tender, and the cruiser fired the President's salute, following it up in ten minutes later with another in honor of Secretary Tracy. The flurry of the snow was very dense when the President stepped upon the gang plank of the New York. The Battery, though packed with people, was shut out from view by the snow and mist. President Harrison came aboard the New York shortly after 2 o'clock. The naval reserve drew up in double rank on the hurricane deck with the band of the corps in the rear. Behind the space which had been roped off for the presidential party the guests of the ship were crowded, and they gave the party a hearty cheer. President Harrison was escorted to the stern of the ship by Capt. John C. jamison, the commander. He was followed by the four members of his Cabinet who were present and Clement A. Griscom, president of the American line, and the directors of the International Navigation

COCKRAN'S SPEECH AND HARRISON'S REPLY. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, to whom had been given the honor of formally inviting President Harrison to raise the flag, stepped foward and said:

My Friends-I have been asked by the officers of the company whose hospitality we enjoy to open the ceremonies of the day. Those ceremonies consist in replacing a foreign flag by the flag of our own country at the mast-head of this triumph of the ship-builders' art. It is a magnificent occasion, and it marks a peaceful conquest—a conquest of civilization which we celebrate when we annex this splendid specimen of marine architecture to the American merchant marine. I turn, sir, to you (turning to President Harrison), who stand before the world to-day a high type of the citizenship of this country, a heroic defender of its integrity, and commit to your hands the patriotic task of un-furling from the masthead the flag which typifles American liberty and enlightened progress. Mr. Cockran's address was received with

great applause. President Harrison said: Mr. Cockran and Gentlemen -It gives me great pleasure to consummate here to-day by the act of lifting this flag, legislation to which I gave my hearty support. I have felt as a citizen and as President the mortification which every American must feel who examines into the standing of the United States in the merchant marine of the world. I believed that we had reached an epoch in our development when the great work of internal development was so far consummated that we might successfully take up the work of recovering our fair share in the carrying trade of the world. [Applause] We lift the flag to-day over one ship-a magnificent specimen of naval architecture; one of the best affoat on any sea. That event is interesting in itself; but its interest to me is in the fact that this ship is the type and precursor of many others that are to float this flag. [Applause.] I deem it an entirely appropriate function that the President of the United States should lift the American

Immediately the silken stars and stripes were run up, and then a string of streamers were unfurled, extending over the mastheads to the bow and stern of the big liner. The President's dag topped the main mast, the company's new house flag floated at the fore, and the mail flag was displayed at the mizzen-mast. Simultaneously with the appearance of

the Chicago fired the national salute of twenty-one gans. The navy yard at Brooklyn also responded with twenty-one guns, and then followed a pandemonium of whistling and bell ringing from the crafts in the harbor. The trip down the bay had to be cancelled on account of the storm. At the conclusion of the ceremonies President Harrison retired to the main saloon, where he held a reception. He met and shook hands with several hundred of the guests. At 3:30 the presidential party went on board his steamer, which departed immediately for Jersey City. where they took the 4 o'clock train for Washington.

HISTORY OF THE INMAN LINE. The Inman line service on the north 1.5lantic ocean originated in 1850. Richardson Bros. & Co., of Liverpool, England, and Richard Wilson & Co., of Philadelphia, had been the owners of a line of sailing packets trading between Philadelphia and Liverpool. In 1850 they started a line of first-class steamships between these cities. subsequently changed the American port of departure to New York. The late William inman was partner in the Liverpool house and managed the shipping department. He was managing director of the company from 1851 to the time of his death in 1851.. In 1886 the old company dissolved and a new one was formed, called the Inman & International Steamship Company. The steamships City of New York and City of Paris were constructed by Messrs. James and George Thompson, of Ciyde Bank, near Glasgow. The two ships cost \$3,000,000.

The City of New York came in from sea on Thursday morning, and went up to her pier in the North river, completing her pool. As soon as she had been made fast in her berth, scatiolds were slung over her bows and stern, and workmen set to work erasing the "City of" in her name. The tion no one was able to discern any evidence that the name was ever any more extensive than "New York."

The new service under the American flag s inaugurated with the sailing of the United States steamship New York from this city, on Feb. 25. Passengers will embark from the pier here and land on the new Empress dock in Southampton. To increase the comfort of its patrons the management of the American line has acquired the largest steamship pier in New York, which is being fitted up with a second story, so that passengers can embark and ever before. By means of the second story, passengers and their baggage are kept entirely separated from the handling of freight and movement of trucks, carriages, etc. The pier is situated at the foot of Vesey street, adjoining the Courtlandstreet ferry of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Back to the Capital, WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The President and those who accompanied him to New York returned to the city at 10 o'clock tonight. Postmaster-general Wanamaker left the party at Philadelphia, but expects to come to Washington in the morning.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Second Continental Congress of the National Society-A Wreath on Mrs. Harrison's Chair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The second continental congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution met here at 11 o'clock this morning, for its first general session, in the auditorium of the Church of Our Father, which was profusely decorated. A beautiful wreath in memory of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who, at the time of her death, was president-general of the society, rested upon the president's vacant chair. The church was well filled with women when Mrs. William D. Cabdel, the vice-president-general, called the congress to order and introduced Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, the chaplain-general, who offered prayer. She feelingly referred to the death of Mrs. Harrison, and prayed that her life might every where prove an inspiration to a nobler and higher womanhood. Mrs. George H. Shields, chairman of the committee on credentials, read her report. The invitation of President Harrison and Mrs. McKee to the members of the congress to attend the informal reception at the White House on next Thursday afternoon, at 4:30, was accepted.

The report of Mrs. H. V. Boynton, vicepresident-general in charge of the organization of chapters, showed that the society now has a total membership of 2,700. In the general congress are twenty-four State regents, ninety-seven chapter regents and twenty-one honorary regents. The first chapter was organized in Chicago, March 20, 1891, and since that time the growth of the society has been highly satisfactory. Reports of the other general officers were read, after which the congress adjourned

ILLINOIS BIRDS MOUNTED.

until to-morrow.

Collection of 1,000 Specimens by Taxidermist Adams for the World's Fair.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 22.-The State of Illinois is going to have on exhibition at the world's fair one pair of every species of birds found in the State. The exhibit has been prepared by Mr. C. F. Adams, of Champaign, and is now nearly complete. Mr. Adams is one of the most skillful taxidermists in this country, and was employed by the English government in preparing an exhibit of tropical birdeefor the London Museum of Natural History, He resigned his position there to come to America and prepare the exfor the Columbian Exposition. The exhibit now stands in a large, welllighted room of the Natural History Hall of the University of Illinois, and consists of over one thousand specimens, embracing over 340 varieties of birds. Mr. Adams was allowed the help of several able assistants, and the work has been in progress for eighteen months. Many of the birds were secured in their Southern homes during the winter season. He has also prepared a series, mounted as dead game, the object being to show what species are usnally hunted by sportsmen. This series is composed of twenty-five varieties. One group is composed of a family of wild turkeys, gathered about an old tree. Standing above the mother and little ones, on a branch of the tree, is the old gobbler, peering about, to give the alarm at the approach of the hunter. Another interesting feature is a real genuine bald eagle, mounted to represent the Illinois coat of

Farmers' Hegira from Illinois. Special to the Ludianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 22,-The annual exodus of farmers from central Illinois, inaugurated three or four years ago, has set in, and promises to be larger and more important than any other before. Not less than three hundred people depart to-day and to-morrow from this vicinity, and go chiefly to western Iowa and Nebraska, taking with them many carloads of their belongings. A party of nearly one hundred lett Clinton to-day, taking thirty-six carloads of goods. Most of them go to Imperial, Chase county, Nebraska. A party of nearly as many more, and with nearly as great a store of implements, will depart to-morrow from Colfax and Cookville, this county. More of these co to northwestern lowa. An immense party will leave the vicinity of Fairbury. Livingston county, to-morrow, for the same region. Next week a large delegation will depart from Elliott, Ford county.

Youthful Housiers Elope,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 22.-Grant Ward, of La Clair, Hendricks county, Indiana, and Miss Nettie Brown, of Hall, Morgan county, Indiana, came in on the afternoon train, secured a license, sought a convenient minister, were married, and then left on the next train east. Both seemed to be under age, but held to the contrary. From words dropped by the harried and frightened groom, it was a typical elopement.

Earthquake in Californie, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22,-An earthquake shock was felt at Sacramento and several places in Solano county last night. The inhabitants of Dixon rushed pell mell from "Old Glory" over the taffrail the guns of their houses. No damage was done.